

Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Young Women

PURE
DE GENERALLY.

and the address of the day was by Alex. W. Heiler, of Atlanta, who made a beautiful address on the subject of "Wanted Men and Women." The address will be the last and graduation exercises will be held at the college on the 19th of May. The president of the college is Rev. C. Patton, who is one of the most noted and indefatigable educators in Georgia. Although a very young man, he has developed wonderful gifts as a teacher, administrator and he has made this college to be proud of. But will be famous under his further direction. That is the common prophecy.

SIGMA NU ANNIVERSARY.

Chapter Celebrates by a Most Delightful Anniversary.

On May 16, (Special.)—Friday was the scene of the anniversary of the ninth year of the founding of college chapter of the Sigma Nu fraternity. The celebration was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Martin. The long and spacious lawn were lighted by electric lanterns and the scene was a most beautiful one. The guests were the members of the college and the surrounding community. The evening was a most successful one and the guests were most entertained.

At the afternoon session Dr. Cranford read the report on development of our young people, which recommended directing the development of the young people. After considerable discussion the report was adopted. The report of the vice president of the board was also read and adopted.

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THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

of the North Georgia Conference Elect Officers at Augusta.

At Augusta, May 16, (Special.)—The Methodist Missionary Society of the North Georgia Conference held its annual conference in session here three days, at tonight.

The elected are: President, Mrs. W. J. Joy; vice president, Mr. Bonnell; secretary, Mrs. Robinson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Morgan; collector, Mrs. E. B. Gray; Galilee, C. Morrison, North Atlanta; Mrs. W. J. Joy, South Atlanta; Mrs. S. L. Pitts, Oxford; Mrs. R. O. Pitts, Mrs. J. W. Boyd, Dalton.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Residence on the Isle of Man Damaged.

May 16.—The central part of the palace at Bishop's Court, near Isle of Man, the seat of the Anglican bishop, has been destroyed by fire. The Bishop's Court, a handsome residence, was destroyed by fire. The fire started in the kitchen and spread to the main hall. The damage is estimated at \$100,000.

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THE BAPTISTS.

The Closing Work of the Convention of the Southern Church at Nashville.

RESOLUTIONS OF APPROVAL OF WORKERS

What Was Done the Last Day of the Convention—Angustia Wants the Semi-Centennial Celebration.

Nashville, Tenn., May 16, (Special.)—The Southern Baptist Convention convened at 9 o'clock. The special order was the report of the committee on the resignation of Dr. Bell, assistant secretary of the foreign mission board. The report recommended that the whole question of a successor to Dr. Bell be referred to the board itself. It expressed confidence in the board and sympathy with the missionaries who had severed their connection with the board. Mr. Herring was present and made a statement. The report was discussed by Dr. H. H. Harris, of Virginia, and a number of others. The report was finally adopted.

The report of the committee on Sunday school work was the special order for the day. It was read by Dr. Kerfoot, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee. Both Dr. Kerfoot and Dr. Bell spoke in favor of the adoption of the report. The report was made a very gratifying showing. Dr. McDowell, of Atlanta, introduced a resolution which was adopted, commending the ability and faithfulness with which Dr. J. M. Frost, the retiring secretary of the Sunday school board had discharged his duties.

Dr. Dobbs, of Georgia, who was made chairman of the committee on foreign population, prepared the report yesterday, but was called away last night before he had an opportunity of presenting it. He left the report with another member of the committee and it was submitted today. This was one of the best reports made during the session.

The great tabernacle in Nashville where the convention met was the gift, mainly, of one man, who became a convert to the Christian religion during one of our meetings. It is a huge brick structure with sufficient architectural variety and interest to make it from being considered too plain. It will seat 5,000 people. The platform will accommodate 250 singers, besides having ample room for others desiring to occupy it. The seats in the auditorium are arranged after the manner of a great cathedral, considering the space covered, all in the house can hear fairly well, if order is preserved. The auditorium is a place where the great throngs, on stated occasions, can be accommodated. There is not a building in Atlanta that could seat as many as this one. The auditorium is a place where the great throngs, on stated occasions, can be accommodated. There is not a building in Atlanta that could seat as many as this one.

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A STREET FIGHT.

A Prominent Merchant of Tallapoosa Whipped by an Atlanta Man.

Tallapoosa, Ga., May 16, (Special.)—The whipping of a prominent merchant of this city by a former Tallapoosa man who lives in Atlanta, was, caused by a dispute over a piece of merchandise sold on head avenue. The merchant, who is a prominent citizen of Tallapoosa, was whipped by a man from Atlanta. The incident caused a great deal of excitement in Tallapoosa.

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THE NEWS OF ROME.

Gossip of the Day's Developments in the North Georgia Metropolis.

THE COUNCIL FIXES THE TAX LEVY.

An Increase in the Rate and Why It Is Made—A Merchant Who Wanted to Leave—The Court Case.

Rome, Ga., May 16, (Special.)—The city council met last night and fixed the tax rate at 1.4 per cent. The extra 1-4 was put on because that was the only way to get money enough to complete the waterworks. Every other appropriation was cut down to the very last cent and the estimated revenue was still \$10,000 short of the amount necessary to run the government and give the requisite \$24,000 to water works. In paying the extra 1-4 per cent the people of Rome will have the satisfaction of knowing that they got for \$22,000 a water supply of 5,000,000 gallons per day where Atlanta pays \$1,000,000 for a supply of 10,000,000 gallons. The people of Rome want better water and they will pay the extra tax cheerfully in order to get it.

The council resolved itself into a committee to revise the estimates of disbursements. The additional amount needed for the waterworks was \$10,000 and the extra 1-4 per cent tax gave \$12,500. This left \$2,500 to be distributed among other departments. One thousand five hundred dollars was given to the department for the purchase of 1,000 feet of hose. The total estimated income of the city for the present year is \$103,100, with expenditures sufficient to absorb the whole amount.

Last night at 12 o'clock Mr. S. B. Bennett succeeded Mr. F. C. Woolley as trainmaster of the East Tennessee road in East Rome. Mr. Woolley has held this position for the past two years with perfect satisfaction to his employers and honor and credit to himself. Mr. Woolley furnished your representative with some interesting facts relative to his connection with the East Tennessee road, which, no doubt, will be read with interest. Up to March 1, 1891, a short while before he entered upon his duties as trainmaster for the road in East Rome, the amount per annum paid to him was \$1,000. Following the increase of the rate for the year ending March 31, 1892, the amount was increased to \$1,500. In July, the same year, the increased overtime for brakemen and firemen amounted to 47 1-2 cents per hour. Mr. Woolley at once saw that this extra expense was too heavy for the road, and he set about for a reformation which the following result will show.

In the year ending March 31, 1892, in face of the increased amount of overtime, the above former amount had been reduced to \$5,000. In the year ending March 31, 1893, the latter amount had been reduced to \$1,000. Previous to his connection with the road, the above former amount had been reduced to \$1,000. Previous to his connection with the road, the above former amount had been reduced to \$1,000. Previous to his connection with the road, the above former amount had been reduced to \$1,000.

THE SCOTTS CASE.

The adjourned term of the superior court convened yesterday morning. The first case on the docket, which had been set for trial at the beginning of the term, was the case of Scott vs. Scott.

The case was argued by Mr. Scott, who is a prominent citizen of Rome. The case was argued by Mr. Scott, who is a prominent citizen of Rome. The case was argued by Mr. Scott, who is a prominent citizen of Rome. The case was argued by Mr. Scott, who is a prominent citizen of Rome. The case was argued by Mr. Scott, who is a prominent citizen of Rome.

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At all times should a sick person have the best of care. At no time should more be expected than during the period of recovery—the time of convalescence.

Strength is needed then. That is given by the food eaten, that is if it digests well. Notice how the doctor inquires about how the food agrees with the patient. Agrees means digests. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract helps digestion; is so palatable. That's the reason so frequently the only malt extract given is Johann Hoff's. See that the signature "JOHANN HOFF" is on the neck label, none genuine without it.

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Our booklets about the Extract sent free.

MISS SUE MOONEY.

The Unquestioned Ability of Drs. Copeland, Porter & Milholland Again Unquestionably Testified To.

"I have been a resident of the city of Atlanta for a number of years and live at 66 Factory street, where I make my living at the very best of my ability. I have been the origin of all my troubles was neglected catarrh I have no room to doubt, but this medicine has cured me of it. I have been the origin of all my troubles was neglected catarrh I have no room to doubt, but this medicine has cured me of it. I have been the origin of all my troubles was neglected catarrh I have no room to doubt, but this medicine has cured me of it.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

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TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 17, 1893.

Hiding an Evil.

The resolution adopted by the city council providing that hereafter Atlanta's boy convicts under twelve years of age shall work on the city farm beyond the city limits, instead of in the chain-gang on our streets, does not remedy the evil complained of by our citizens.

The change will enable us to hide our Siberian methods from the public gaze, but our people will not be able to forget that they are in operation under cover.

We cannot get rid of our responsibility for transforming juvenile offenders into fully equipped criminals by taking them out of our street chain-gang and putting them to work on the city farm. The only way to rise to the full height of our duty in the premises is to establish a reformatory where our ten and twelve-year old culprits will have the proper moral influences and industrial training. In such an institution they will be punished by imprisonment and hard labor, but they will not be herded with desperate criminals, and they will have an opportunity of reforming and leading better lives when they regain their freedom.

If we do not show more mercy to these misguided children they will show none to us when they graduate from our chain-gangs.

An Exaggerated Absurdity.

An evening paper, purporting to represent Bishop Nelson's remarks at the meeting at St. James on Monday evening, says:

The bishop prefaced his remarks with a reference to a certain publication in the Constitution of Monday morning. He said the article was an infamous libel, written with intent to injure the Episcopal church in Atlanta and with a view to the destruction of its sacred edifices.

It is scarcely worth while to notice such a characterization of the article in Monday's Constitution, but justice to all parties requires this much: that the article was written by one of the regular staff upon assignment, with instructions to report the news of the situation concerning the cathedral scheme, getting the facts as far as possible from members of the Episcopal church. This was done and the current reports and special interviews reported conscientiously as given to our representative from prominent churchmen in the city.

Nothing could be more absurd than the effort to assign to the reporter any libelous spirit or an intention to injure the interests of the Episcopal church or the feelings of any one connected with that communion. It is singular that any well-balanced mind could seriously put upon the article the construction which we feel sure is reported in an exaggerated form in the extract above quoted, and which no doubt misrepresents Bishop Nelson.

Looking Southward.

A brief letter from a Minneapolis man in another column emphasizes the suggestions so often urged by The Constitution upon the attention of our readers.

Our correspondent is tired of a land where the blizzards of winter and the cyclones of summer and all the forces of nature are leagued together in an unceasing warfare against man. He is looking beyond the plains of snow far to the south where the fairest region on the globe only needs the touch of capital and enterprise to become the richest section of the republic.

But he wants information. He and his friends are anxious to escape from their cold climate, but he admits that the northern people know as little of the south as they know of Egypt. They want some attractive and reliable literature that will throw a flood of light upon the situation. As the Minneapolis man puts it, "attractive and reliable advertising will do for the west."

This hits the nail on the head, and it is directly in line with everything that The Constitution has ever said in regard to the immigration question. We make a great mistake when we take it for granted that the northwestern people have a general idea of the conditions of climate, soil, society, production and business in the south. They have absorbed so much misinformation that they have much to unlearn before they will know as much about us as they know about the Hawaiians.

We have always contended that the field in which we are most likely to secure immigrants is the northern tier of states. The people there, like our correspondent, object to freezing to death every winter in the year, and they would gladly go to a land where they can find more comfort and pleasure on thousands of well-to-do people the northwest feel this way, but

they hesitate about trying a new country until they know something definite about it. They find it impossible to get hold of the literature they need, and when they visit our cities on a flying trip they find no bureau of information, no books and no pamphlets that will give them the desired facts.

We should remedy our past neglect in this respect. Our states, cities, railway and land companies should take steps to publish and distribute reliable and attractive printed matter that will satisfy our inquiring friends outside. The money spent in this way would be well invested. It is time for us to make an organized effort to draw a good class of immigrants. We need them to develop the country, and we need them to swell our white population to an overwhelming majority that will cause the race problem to sink out of sight forever.

Republican Headquarters in Georgia.
An esteemed subscriber sends us the following brief note:

Editor Constitution: Will you please state in your columns where the republican party in Georgia makes its headquarters?

READER.
The question is easily answered. For many years past the Georgia republicans have made their headquarters in the office of Colonel A. E. Buck. Even now, while Colonel Buck holds the office of United States marshal under a democratic administration, he remains the chairman of the republican state executive committee, and is the head of the party in Georgia.

In republican circles all roads lead to and from Buck. In his office schemes are hatched and plots are planned against the democracy. This is not only the case during a campaign, but now, in this off year in politics, Colonel Buck's office is still the republican center, and the offensive partisans of his stripe meet there to arrange for the next fight against the administration under which he serenely holds an influential position with no small share of power.

We hope this answer will be enough, but we cannot hope that it will be satisfactory. The republicans of Georgia are signally favored in this matter, and the patience of the people is well nigh exhausted.

A Sweeping Reform.

Dr. George, the secretary of the American Sabbath Union, wants congress to stop the Sunday mails on the ground that "the carrying of letters on the Sabbath is iniquitous."

The doctor means business, but he does not go quite far enough. As The New York Herald suggests, he should demand the stoppage of the Sunday street cars, newspapers, carriages, telephones, telegraphs, etc. Stop all walking for pleasure on Sunday and set up a whipping post for the wretch who laughs on the Sabbath day.

While Dr. George is about it he should go in for legislation that will turn this continent into a Puritan paradise on the Lord's day, with no sounds save church bells and sermons and prayers to disturb the vast expanse of solemn silence.

This reformer is in earnest, but he has a big job ahead of him. Stop the Sunday mails? Not just yet—not this year nor the next.

Farming in Other Lands.

In this issue will be found an interesting article on "Farming On the Island of Jersey."

The Jersey farmers find agriculture profitable, and even the tenants who rent land at from \$50 to \$75 per acre a year manage to live comfortably. The average size of a Jersey farm is seven acres, and the crops are hay, grain, potatoes, tomatoes and grapes, the last two being hothouse products. The farmers grow no pains and expense in the preparation of the soil and the cultivation of their crops, and the small area of their farms enables them to do all their work by hand. The fact that they make money is the best vindication of their system that could be desired.

In France the farms are smaller than in Jersey. A five-acre French farm would be considered an extensive estate. Under the intensive system it is highly profitable.

Japanese farmers are satisfied with five or ten acres, and they have introduced their system in California. The average Californian occupies ten or twenty times more land than he can cultivate. He is overworked and in debt, and his farm of a quarter of a section of land does not yield him as comfortable and independent a living as a Japanese farmer gets out of five or ten acres.

Southern farmers within a few miles of good home markets, or near good distributing points will find that it will pay them to follow the Jersey, French and Japanese ideas of farming. The article on Jersey farming already referred to contains a good deal of valuable information and is worth studying.

Down in Central America.

Almost before Honduras finishes her revolution there is a serious outbreak in Nicaragua.

These disturbances are to be regretted, not only because citizens of the United States have large interests there, but because the warfare of the Central Americans is savage in the extreme.

The special correspondent of The New York Sun, who has been an eye-witness of the troubles in Honduras, writes that it is a war in which villages have been destroyed, and the aged, the sick and the helpless driven to the woods for shelter. The revolution was caused by the tyranny of President Bogran.

A citizen wrote a letter to a friend and enclosed a comic picture of Bogran. The letter was opened in the postoffice, and the writer was publicly whipped, receiving 500 lashes. The next day Bogran heard that the victim was recovering and ordered 300 more lashes for him. Two days later the poor fellow received another 300 lashes. The man was nearly dead, and his bones were coming through his skin, but Bogran would have had him whipped again if a church society of ladies had not persuaded him to pardon the prisoner.

This is Bogran, and yet it is reported that Major E. A. Burke and Captain

Frank Imboden say that he is too lenient, not firm enough to properly control his people.

All through the war prisoners have been shot without even a trial. Refined women were whipped to death for talking against the government. A few Americans, including two or three Georgians, are in the regular army. They claim that they went in just for the fun of the thing. But if there is any fun going on General Sierra, of the government forces, monopolizes it. He rides over the country with a pretty young woman dressed in red silk accompanying him as his aide.

Nicaragua will doubtless go through several months of similar horror. Possibly our interests in Central America may lead the United States to interfere some day and establish a protectorate. Until then there can be no certainty of peace and good government.

Mr. Cleveland's Democracy.

We find in The Greensboro Herald-Journal the following paragraph:

If Mr. Cleveland is weak-kneed himself on tariff and financial reform, it is no reason why he should block the work of the party which elected him. Let an extra session of congress be called, and these needed and beneficial reforms be inaugurated.

Our contemporary has no doubt been deceived by the twistings and turnings of the newspapers that pretend to represent the personal views of Mr. Cleveland. These remarkable candidates for organ ship are so eager to leave the impression on the public that they and they alone represent Mr. Cleveland's personal views on the issues of the day that they go far beyond the limits and attribute to the president feelings of hostility to the financial plank in the platform and a desire to take the back track in the matter of tariff reform.

We trust that no democratic paper will be misled by the outpourings of these busy candidates for organ ship.

There is not the slightest ground for the belief that Mr. Cleveland has receded in the slightest degree from the advanced ground which he has taken in behalf of tariff reform. Some of the mugwump free traders, who are also goldolators, have changed their views as to the necessity of radical tariff reform. They have discovered, or they think they have discovered, which in mugwump circles, amounts to the same thing, that a tariff for revenue only will so largely increase our imports as to bring about the export of our precious gold, but Mr. Cleveland has never in any way shown that he has modified his tariff views. On the contrary, he has recently declared that it is personally offensive to him to be classed with the mugwumps, and that declaration has effectively disposed of the mugwump myth.

The "Greensboro Herald-Journal" may rest assured that the president stands squarely on the democratic platform; that he is as ardent a tariff reformer now as when he took high and advanced ground on that issue, and that he does not give any other than democratic interpretation to the financial plank which demands the free coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal.

The trouble with the candidates for organ ship who are engaged in misrepresenting Mr. Cleveland's democratic attitude, is that they gauge him by the mugwump standard. They have been gauging him by this standard all along, and we have no doubt that they will continue to do so, although he has just taken occasion to repudiate mugwump-ery and to declare his contempt for it.

Mr. Cleveland is a democrat and stands on the democratic platform.

The New French Hero.

General Alfred Dods, the victorious commander of the French expedition to Dahomey, has returned home where he was greeted with an ovation.

The general has become a popular idol in Paris, and it is predicted that he will succeed Boulanger in public favor. Already there is talk of a possible dictatorship for this lucky soldier, but he wisely refrains from giving the revolutionary element any encouragement.

The evolution of Dods is a remarkable story. His grandfather was an Englishman who married a mulatto in Africa. Their son married a French woman and they were the parents of General Dods.

This strain of African blood does not hurt the general in France. Alexander Dumas, the author of "Monte Cristo," was an octroon, but that fact did not stand in the way of his literary and social success. Paris is a cosmopolitan city, and nobody cares anything about a man's race or color, if he is a genius, a millionaire or a hero.

Dods! The name may yet be that of the president, dictator or emperor of la belle France!

The Editor's Office.

Out of The New York Herald we take this admirable little paragraph, which is both a text and an essay:

No politician, sporting man or person devoted to any other business should attempt to run a paper. A prime essential of successful journalism is independence, and this is not to be expected in a man with an axe to grind or personal schemes to promote. We also think that no office in the gift of the people offers the opportunity for public service and achievement which some of our colleagues find at the head of their great metropolitan dailies.

This little sermon might have been given a wider application. It is not alone the great metropolitan dailies, nor even the newspapers of the larger cities, that offer positions of usefulness to men who are ambitious to serve their country and their people. Such positions are to be found wherever there are newspapers anxious or willing to devote themselves sincerely and unselfishly to the cause of the people.

We have watched with interest the career of a great many newspapers in this state and out of it, and our observation has been that there is both reputation and profit in the editorial office where its occupation is flanked by intelligence, usefulness and a desire to serve the people.

A great many editors have been tempted to stand for office before the people and to accept appointments at the hands of power, but the humblest among them lost something by the exchange, and the greatest made a large sacrifice. In the nature of things there cannot be any office less than the very highest equal to that which an editor

occupies, provided he understands the nature of the position he holds and its relations to the public. He may mislead his place, he may misapply its influence, he may fritter away the power that inheres in it, but the fact remains that in the humblest newspaper a just recognition of its importance will lift it to a height beyond any office that rests on the changing minds of the multitude or on the pleasure of the appointing power.

The editor who gives to his position the best that is in him, and who recognizes its importance, has a much larger influence than any office holder. He need not be a great genius. All that is necessary is that he should be intelligent and sincere and independent of everything except his obligations to the people.

There is not a democrat in the United States opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law. But the platform insists that it is a makeshift, and it cannot be a makeshift unless it is a temporary expedient standing in the way of some better law.

A Nashville editor remarks that The Constitution is attacking the administration. About this time of the year it is usual for Nashville editors to lose their heads and be taken down with a severe attack of the hollow-horn.

A northeastern editor says the failure recently of thirty or forty national banks shows what would happen if we had state banks. Well—no; state banks never tumbled that way except in a period of panic that affected the whole country.

Will the able financier of The Enquirer-Sun inform a listening world how the proper ratio between gold and silver can be found until the two metals have equal treatment under the law? He should get hold of Mr. Carlisle's letter and read it.

The Boston national banks have a capital of nearly \$53,000,000 and a circulation of only \$6,479,300.

The cold wind yesterday reminded us that Boss Buck has been holding office seventy-four days under a democratic administration. No doubt a colder wind will blow him out after awhile.

Does Editor Richardson, of Columbus, think that gold was demonetized in 1834 before its ratio could be changed?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is agreed that Mr. Gladstone makes a better speech now than he did forty years ago.

Now, that our anti-Chinese law has been pronounced constitutional, what are we going to do about it? We cannot afford the expense of deporting 100,000 Chinese, and if we send them out of the country there is danger that China will banish our missionaries and refuse to trade with us. It would be a serious blow to us to shut our cotton goods out of Chinese markets.

The Jacksonville Times-Union tells of a Florida town situated in a solid tomato farm of 4,000 acres and predicts that in time the farm will spread to 10,000 acres. The land is peculiarly adapted to the production of that vegetable, and the growers expect to reap a rich harvest. Referring to this the Macon Telegraph says "the utilization of peculiar advantages of soil and climate, abandonment of the all-cotton practice, variety, consistency and the like, are the only ways in which the farmer can succeed in the south. If the experience of the last three years has had the effect of opening the eyes of southern farmers to this fact, then the losses and sufferings of those years were not all in vain. We believe the signs of a better time are plainly visible, and that southern agriculture has seen its worst days."

SILVER IN GEORGIA.

Mortwether Vindicator: The silver certificates in circulation all over the United States have printed on their face, redeemable in silver dollars. Yet we are told that if these silver certificates are paid in silver the country will be in the throes of the greatest financial crisis ever known. Why should such a result follow?

Rome Tribune: It should not be forgotten that back of all bank issues and all government notes, and all government bonds, there must be a basis of security, an earnest of good faith, a money of final account. For this purpose the world up to this time has found nothing satisfactory but hard money—gold and silver, and this fact must not be lost sight of in any system of bank or government issues. Bank issues are a form of credit, and credit is based on the fact that the holder can draw silver permanently from mintage in proportion as the hard money basis of commerce is reduced, in the same proportion will bank notes and all forms of credit and currency well for the future peace and quiet in the state.

The Wayneboro True Citizen says mournfully that "the time when Webster's blue-back speller, McGuffey's reader and Smith's grammar were good enough to put in the hands of the school children, and when the books are changed every full moon."

Savannah Press: It now looks like the president of the senate and speaker of the house will both run for governor of Georgia next time.

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"Hemoglobin, they say, is laying plenty of eggs for the school children, and in the direction of the United States senate chamber."

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The Augusta Evening Herald continues to link Major Black's name with the next senatorial race. It says of him:

"Major Black, strictly speaking, was never a candidate for congress. He made the race in opposition to his first wishes. His fellow countrymen, however, have been so much taken by his fearful battle, and while he shrinks from the unpleasantness and proffered harassments of the senate, he is loath to leave the place in and out. On the same plan, he may stand for the senate."

The LaGrange Reporter, commenting on the work of Judge Harris to suppress lawlessness in the state, says:

"He has shown a spirit, promptness and decision during the present session of court which augurs well for the future peace and quiet in this circuit. One brave, honest judge can set an example to others that will be contagious and will uphold the law. He has shown an equal determination to discharge his whole duty."

The Madisonian wants the next governor of Georgia to be a man who knows the ropes, a man who has already identified himself with the manufacturing and railroad enterprises, a man who has already demonstrated his ability as a builder of towns; a man who has accumulated what he has by hard labor and pluck; a man who is not a politician, but a man who has already rendered efficient service to the state in legislative and congressional assemblies.

The Tifton Gazette tells the press of southwest Georgia is rather previous in nominating candidates for governor. The Gazette says:

"It seems as natural for some south Georgia newspapers to boost their favorite candidate for office by running him down and burying him before the time comes for him to go upon the track, as it is for water to run down the hill, or for a man to be taken by a south Georgia man for governor just wait until the proper time arrives and then make an effort to nominate and elect him."

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"Either tariff and financial reforms are good or bad. The democratic party has con-

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ESTEEMED CONTEMPORARIES.
Chicago Tribune: There comes up from Louisiana a stern demand for a brand of tariff reform that will attempt no reform whatever except the repeal of the tariff.

Boston Journal: The fact that the Nicaragua revolutionists are already in possession of the canal emphasizes the necessity of having that work held by strong hands when it is completed. The revolutionists are exposed to the caprices of every ragged general who rallies a few followers and starts a revolt.

Toledo Blade: If there are any persons who are not clear in their minds as to whether they should be deprived of them at once, their friend of the pensioners who really need the government's bounty should aid in this work. We have not the smallest sympathy with any pensioner who is not really disabled, and who is not really need, or to which he is not entitled. We hope to see all such persons brought to book.

Buffalo Express: Undoubtedly the establishment of an income tax in the United States would arouse the most strenuous opposition. But President Cleveland has the reputation of disregarding opposition when he is convinced of the correctness of a principle, and it is difficult to see how an income sufficient for the needs of government can be obtained, when the tariff shall be smashed, without resort to this form of taxation, tariff duties on sugar, coffee and other luxuries, and the internal revenue duty on whisky. It looks as though an income tax might be levied.

Cincinnati Tribune: If the bank failures of last week had been as important as they were numerous the country would now be in the midst of a financial panic. But they have not made a ripple on the surface of the commercial sea, and probably will not. The financial conditions are not without several symptoms to create uneasiness.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Northern democrats now think they are strong enough in congress to turn the tables against their southern brethren, and they are anxious to make a new departure. They know that their party, in a vague and general sort of way, is committed to an anti-bounty policy, and they think that by making an assault on the sugar bounty, which goes to Louisiana, they can reform sentiment may be appeased and their reform interests may be spared. This sugar bounty question threatens to make serious trouble for the democrats.

Not Much!
"A sudden rise in bathing suits!"
No prices have been set.
But, if the question's proper, how much higher will they get?

The two Dahlonega papers are running a bright race of it. It's almost a toss-up between The Nugget and The Signal as to which is best.

The bright paragraphs of Hale's Weekly make it a most desirable exchange.

The fast perfecting press of The Carrollton Times is doing beautiful work, and the paper presents a splendid appearance.

Snack Your Lips!
Old Georgia's happy-very.
An' feelin' all serene;
For the black on the berry
An' the melon on the green!

Editor Tom Murphy's Augusta Herald goes sparkling on. It is fast, newsy and every evening.

The Savannah Press is carrying on a lively flirtation with the silver question.

A Long Walk Ahead.
"Jones got a life pension, didn't he?"
"Yes."
"What does he want with it?"
"What for a government office, and got to live."

The editorial page of last week's Greensboro Herald-Journal was decidedly the best of the season. But the Herald-Journal's editorial department is always fully up to high-water mark.

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THE PASSING THROU.
The editorial in The Constitution yesterday renewing the suggestion for a great audit, which in Atlanta was a subject discussed among leading citizens yesterday. As the audit is a series of interviews there is a general feeling that such a building is a pressing want in the city. Already a number of national conventions are set to meet in this city in the autumn of this year and during 1894. It is safe to predict that at any general meeting of our leading commercial men the enterprise could be inaugurated successfully. Here is an entry also takes might well engage the enthusiasm and efforts of the Commercial Club which has already done so much to justify the municipal value of that body. It could do no more urgent work for this city than to engineer the movement that would give to us a grand, monumental and adequate auditorium.

Judge Alex. M. Spear, of Madison, came on Monday to consult Dr. Hugh Hagan. Judge Spear has not been in full health since he suffered from a malignant carbuncle some years ago. He is a native of Georgia, and Georgia will hope zealously for his speedy return to his wonted vigor. Judge Spear is one of the noblest sons of Georgia, whose public services have been full of honor and integrity and whose private life has been stainless and replete with virtues.

Hon. Carter Tate was in the city yesterday. Although he bears about with him a valise heavy with ponderous applications for post-offices and other little government jobs, he maintains his proverbial "cool" and takes the world easily. He has had remarkably good luck for a new member in getting his requests heard and a large allotment of appointments made already.

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THEY STILL CLING.

Marshal Buck and His Retinue in Office Yet.

INTERVIEW WITH COLLECTOR JOHNSON

He Is the Only One Who Had the Hard-
hood to Resist—Custodian Wim-
bish Is Very Confident.

Before many days roll by the democrats will have been in power for nearly half a year and the federal building still remains a citadel of republicanism.

While in one or two instances democrats have been substituted for republican office holders, there still rests a large number of these retainers of Boss Buck. The only one in the entire combination that had the hardihood to resist was Colonel W. H. Hardihood to resist.

Johnson, collector of internal revenues for the district of Georgia, and about the cleverest republican in Georgia.

And really there was no call or cause for his resignation, as his term is unlimited and no date is placed on his commission. The will of the president being the sole mover in this office.

But all of the republicans holding office in the federal building are not built upon the same plan as Mr. Johnson, and it will take nothing less than a bouncing board wielded by such strong and patriotic hands as President Cleveland's to get Boss Buck and his retinue to step down and out. There are a number of lesser lights that revolve around Colonel Buck—lights that have as yet not played a part in the efforts of the press of Georgia to have Boss Buck fired summarily.

There is C. C. Wimbish, who holds the position of surveyor of customs. He is offered \$10,000 a year, and he is still allowed to hold forth where a good democrat should be seated. Wimbish's term, or rather commission, expires in January, and he appears to believe that he will be permitted to serve out his entire term and longer, if he should so desire. Johnson McHenry is another of the lesser lights. While he holds to the victor and spoils theory he is loath to leave a fat job that pays some \$800 a year, and declares that he expects to stay in for some time yet.

Thinks He Is Giving Satisfaction.

Surveyor of Customs Wimbish was busily engaged smoking a Havana cigar when The Constitution reporter entered his private office in the federal building.

"What does your commission date?" asked the custodian, repeating the question before committing himself. "Oh, along in January, of course," he continued, smiling in a self-satisfied way. "I may be called down any time, but I hardly expect that to happen. I think that I am giving general satisfaction. Some time ago the office was a sinecure, but now it is not the case; on the other hand, the work has increased until I am kept busy pretty nearly all the time."

"Do you intend to resign?" he was asked.

"Not much on that plan. What's the use, I am here to get all out of it that I can."

Boss Buck as a Prognosticator.

Colonel Buck, who for the past several weeks has been the brunt of attacks from the press of the state, says that he expects to be asked to step down and out at any time. In fact, he declares that it would not be a surprise to him to receive notice that he must vacate at a moment's notice; and still nothing has been done.

"I haven't anything to say to The Constitution reporter when he asked about his resignation."

"Do you intend to resign?" he was asked.

"The second question, but the colonel was not in a talkative mood and made no reply."

ly, he said:

"I do not think that I will be given a chance to resign before the 1st of July, and after that I cannot say what I will do. My commission dates in February."

To sum the matter up, Colonel Buck expects every day just what he should receive, the immediate bounce.

An Interview with Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Walter H. Johnson, collector of internal revenues, the man who enjoys the distinction of being the first republican in the federal building to resign, is the cleverest of gentlemen, and did not hesitate to give his reasons for resigning. Mr. Johnson is now serving his second term. He occupied his present position for three years under Arthur, and is a most capable official.

"I tendered my resignation," said Mr. Johnson, "on the 31st of July, I was appointed in August of 1889, and although my office is a peculiar one in the respect of the length of term, I thought that the 1st of August would be a good time to install my successor. One of the main reasons of my resignation was that collectors of the internal revenue are not commissioned for any certain time, but remain in office as long as the president wills it. I thought a change would be made soon anyway, and, as I stated, the 1st of August would be a good time to put in a new man."

"Has your resignation been accepted?" inquired the reporter.

"That I do not know," replied Mr. Johnson, "as I have no official notice; but it doubtless will be, and I will hear from Washington in a few days."

"Will you return to Columbus, Ga.?" he was asked.

"I haven't fully decided," said Mr. Johnson, "either to go or not. I rather like Atlanta. Neither have I decided what will be my business in the future."

REV. T. C. TUPPER, D. D.,

Will Lecture at the Fifth Baptist Church Thursday Night.

A rare treat is in store for those who are fortunate enough to attend the lecture by Dr. Tupper, at the Fifth Baptist church, on the night of the 18th instant.

Dr. Tupper will have for his subject "The Sunny Life," of which "The Little Rock," Democrat has this to say: "Dr. Tupper's lecture, 'The Sunny Life,' was received with rapturous applause by the large audience which greeted him Thursday night—an audience composed, in truth, of the culture and refinement of the city. All pronounced it splendid."

Mrs. Tupper will, also, recite "The Bells" and "Bobolink."

This lecture and recitation is given for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a piano for the Fifth Baptist Sunday school, and we trust that a large congregation will fill the house.

The Toppers, Kan., Saturday Evening Lance has this to say of one of the doctor's lectures:

"Rev. Dr. Tupper, of Leavenworth, Kan., delivered a lecture in the chapel of Bethany college, on Friday evening. His subject was 'Poverty; its influence on the mind and character.' The lecture was extremely interesting, tracing the history of poverty through successive ages, from the earliest times. Dr. Tupper is a lecturer of commanding presence, charming manners and a fascinating delivery. He has few equals as a public speaker."

Take Whitehall street and Edgewood avenue car lines and the Marietta and Decatur street car lines to Bell street to reach the church.

"Wild's Liniment."

When your dealer sells you this well-known brand, which is always plainly marked, he is taking no risk of selling you an inferior article. Everybody knows by experience that "WILD'S LINIMENT" looks best, wears best, and is the best in every way.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Standard Wagon Co., 38 and 40 Walton St.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Is the most elegant and popular hair-dressing in the market. It quickens into renewed activity the hair-roots and thus restores to the hair all that has been lost by sickness, old age, or neglect. It imparts to the hair a silken texture, keeps the scalp clean, and cures itching and troublesome humors. When the hair becomes thin, faded, or gray, the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor brings out a new growth of the original color, fullness, and beauty. It is positively without equal.

The Best Hair Dressing

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

"My hair began turning gray and falling out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color. It is a wonderful dressing and has been of great benefit to my wife in removing dandruff, with which she was very much troubled. She considers it indispensable to her toilet."—R. J. Lowry, Jones Prairie, Milan Co., Texas.

"This is to certify that for many years I have had an itching of the scalp, and my hair had nearly all fallen off. I was induced by Dr. T. J. Gossett to try Ayer's Hair Vigor. By so doing, the itching was entirely cured and the hair grew out on the top of my head, where it was bald."—J. W. Harp, Deputy P. M., Mullville, Kans.

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TAKES THE FIRST PRIZE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N

WILL FURNISH THE BEER AT THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION

From The Globe-Democrat, January 12, 1933.
The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association has been awarded the contract to furnish the beer for the Columbian Casino Restaurant at the world's fair this year. This is not only a great triumph for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, but for St. Louis as well.

The Brown & King Supply Company,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES!

WROUGHT IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, VALVES, INJECTORS, EJECTORS, STEAM PUMPS, etc. Rubber and Leather Belting, PACKING HOSE, etc. Wood Split Pulleys.

SHAFTING, Hangers, Boxes, etc., FACTORY SUPPLIES, of every description, IRON and WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

Agents for Cameron Steam Pumps.

Liebig Company's

These two words are known in every well ordered household throughout the world as designating the oldest, purest, best and always to be depended upon

Extract of Beef.

SAVE 25 PER CENT ON YOUR CITY TAXES.

The city allows two and one-half per cent discount on all taxes paid in May, up to \$200,000.

C. K. MADDOX, City Tax Collector.

Save Paying Doctors' Bills

B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES—Rheumatism, Pimples, Eruptions, Scrofula, Ulcers, Eczema, Ringworm, Itch, and all other skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all blood and skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all blood and skin diseases. It is a sure cure for all blood and skin diseases.

SENT FREE WORTHFUL CURE.

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE NOT WIP.

Best Calf Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. They are made of the best material and are guaranteed to last. They are made of the best material and are guaranteed to last. They are made of the best material and are guaranteed to last.

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HAVEN'T BOUGHT YOUR SPRING SUIT?

Maybe 'tis well you have not. You get the benefit of those new additions to our stock, just received, in nobby Cheviot Sack and Cutaway Suits. They are entirely new in patterns and cut to perfection. Don't fail to see them. Straw Hats! Immense stock!

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall St.

SCIPLE SONS,
FireBrick, Lime, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, Stove Thimbles, Stove Flues, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops.

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